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RAID AFTERMATH—A member of Palestine Armed Struggle Command inspects damaged headquarters of the group in Ain Hilweh, Lebanon, after the Israeli air attack at the Arab refugee camp yesterday.

Pre-Emptive Strikes Initiated By Israelis Against Guerrillas

Air Attacks Said to Kill 20 in Lebanon

By Jim Hoagland

BEIRUT, June 20 (UPI)—Israel sent dozens of warplanes into Lebanon today to bomb Palestinian camps and Lebanese towns for the third consecutive day. Unofficial reports said at least 20 civilians were killed.

The devastating raids, which ranged across southern Lebanon, formed part of an emerging pattern of escalation in the brutal border warfare between Israel and the Palestinian guerrillas in Lebanon.

Newsman who toured Lebanese towns and rural areas hit by the Israelis earlier this week recovered parts of phosphorus bombs that set extensive fires in Lebanese olive groves and wheat fields, seriously damaging the harvest, that is in progress. Fragments of American-made anti-personnel bombs were also recovered.

Israeli officials have accused Lebanon of harboring guerrillas who have made a series of suicide raids against Israeli settlements during the last three months. The Israelis have threatened to make southern Lebanon "barren and uninhabitable" unless the guerrilla raids stop.

Lebanon and the Palestinians deny that the attacks on Israeli settlements have originated here. Western intelligence sources estimate that 10,000 armed Palestinian irregulars inhabit the southern region bombed this week.

Sources said that the guerrillas repeatedly fired shoulder-carried SAM-7 Strella missiles at the attacking Israeli planes that swept in over the port of Sidon today. But they could not confirm that any Israeli aircraft had been hit.

Abu Saleh, the head of the military department of the largest guerrilla group, el-Fatah, said in an interview earlier this week that Palestinian camps would be better defended against these raids now.

He specifically mentioned increased use of the Russian-made portable Strella, which the guerrillas employed in the October war but have not used extensively since.

Today's raids were concentrated on refugee camps around Sidon and Tyre. Witnesses said that 12 bodies were removed from destroyed homes at the El-Helwah Camp. Ambulances were still rushing from the camp toward Beirut several hours later.

Camps at Rashidiya and Burj Ash-Shamali, near Tyre, and Umjeh, near Sidon, were also hit. Scores of refugee homes and huts were reduced to rubble by the Israeli bombing and strafing raids, which lasted for more than 90 minutes.

Israeli artillery also opened fire on the Harkis, Aya Shaab and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



RETREAT—A father carries child and belongings in Rashidiya, Lebanon, after Israeli planes bombed the village.

Drive Aimed At Disrupting Terrorism

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, June 20 (NYT).—Israel carried out intensive air strikes into Lebanon today in accordance with a new government policy of vigorous pre-emptive attacks against the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, government sources said.

The sources explained that the raids—the heaviest in the populated areas of Lebanon since the war last October—reflected a specific decision of the government to apply the maximum possible pressure on the guerrillas based in Lebanon.

The raids, the government sources said, were intended to disrupt the guerrilla organizations by striking at their headquarters, and to pressure the Lebanese government into taking steps to curb commando activity.

Today's air strike—the fourth in the three days starting Tuesday—were designed also as a continuing reprisal for the recent upsurge in guerrilla activity emanating from Lebanon, the sources added.

Attacks Delayed
Israeli officials have conceded that the reprisals for last week's commando attack on Kibbutz Shamir were delayed for several days because of President Nixon's visit here Sunday and Monday.

"These consecutive raids are meant as a signal that we have reached a 'breaking point,'" a senior Israeli official said today. "This new government is composed of military men who are not prepared to tolerate attacks on the civilian population."

The government of Premier Yitzhak Rabin, a former chief of staff of the Israeli armed forces, took office on June 3. It includes several former top military men, such as Information Minister Aharon Yariv, a former chief of intelligence, and Commerce Minister Chaim Bar-Lev, who succeeded Mr. Rabin as chief of staff.

Series of Raids
Forty-six Israelis have been killed and more than 70 wounded in a series of guerrilla raids from Lebanon that began with an attack on the northern settlement town of Kiryat Shmona on April 12. The most recent was the assault last week on Kibbutz Shamir, in which three women were killed.

Several other attempts by small guerrilla groups to infiltrate across the Lebanese and Syrian frontiers have been foiled by Israeli security forces. Ten guerrillas have been killed in these exchanges, according to a military spokesman.

Military sources said that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Voiding 1938 Munich Treaty

Bundestag Votes Accord on Ties With Prague

By David Binder

BONN, June 20 (NYT).—The government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt underscored the continuity of West Germany's policy of improved relations with the Eastern bloc of nations by voting approval in the Bundestag today of its treaty normalizing relations with Czechoslovakia.

The house recorded 332 votes in approval by Mr. Schmidt's coalition of Social Democrats and Free Democrats and 250 negative votes by the conservative opposition. Ratification in the Bundestag appeared to be assured.

The treaty declares void the 1938 Munich pact with which Hitler's Germany had dismembered the Czechoslovak state and provides for regulation of the long-troubled relationships between Czechoslovakia and West Germany. The treaty had been concluded in December in Prague by the previous government headed by Willy Brandt.

Acerimonious Exchanges
The Bundestag vote was preceded by a debate between Social Democratic deputies and the Christian Democratic Union opposition spokesman.

In a gesture of "goodwill," the Czechoslovak government took note of the Bonn Bundestag move by releasing 12 West Germans who had been jailed for various offenses.

The Prague treaty was described by the Bonn government as "the final stone" in the structure of the Eastern policy that the Brandt government had begun 1 1/2 years ago.

Further marking the intention of the Schmidt government to carry on the Eastern policy, Bonn's first representative to East Germany, State Secretary Guenter Gaus, was accredited today in

East Berlin by the State Council chairman, Willi Stoph.

East German Protest

BERLIN, June 20 (UPI).—An East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that the West German decision to establish its federal environmental

agency in West Berlin is a gross violation of the 1972 four-power agreement designed to lessen tension here.

The spokesman said, in a statement carried by the official ADN news agency, "According to the four-power agreement, West Berlin is not a part of the Federal

Republic of Germany and may not be governed by it. The step is a gross violation of the agreement."

The West German parliament unanimously voted yesterday to establish the office in West Berlin in defiance of Soviet and East German protests.

3d Defeat in 2 Days

Labor Loses 2 Nationalization Votes

LONDON, June 20 (AP).—The Labor government was again defeated in the House of Commons tonight. Its plans to reorganize Britain's industries were rejected twice by a 21-vote margin.

It was the minority government's second Commons setback in as many days. Yesterday, the legislators turned down a government plan to hand back money taken from labor unions for violating a registration law passed under the previous Conservative administration.

The first vote tonight was on a Labor amendment rejecting Conservative criticisms of the government's plans to nationalize a number of industries. The amendment was defeated, 311 to 290.

Later, a combined Conservative-Liberal motion opposing Labor's plans for a "massive extension of nationalization" was accepted by the House, also by a vote of 311 to 290.

In the March general election, Labor won 301 seats; the Conser-

vatives, 296; the Liberal party, 14, and smaller groups, a total of 23.

The threat of another parliamentary defeat for Mr. Wilson was averted late tonight over modified plans for a 70 percent increase in electricity charges for consumers using off-peak power. The Conservatives withdrew an opposition motion that would have been supported by the Liberals and other groups. There was no vote.

The losses tonight seemed certain to put more heat on Prime Minister Harold Wilson to call a quick election.

But although it was a dark day for Mr. Wilson's 16-week-old administration, the prime minister had said that he would feel bound to call a national election only if beaten on an outright confidence vote.

During the debate on nationalization, Conservative leader Edward Heath described the Laborites as "greedy for power for the sake of power over industry." Their policies in industry, he asserted, have "been the curse of Britain for 25 years."

The Conservative-Liberal motion expressed the regret of the House for "the government's damaging industrial policies based on a massive extension of nationalization and control of individual companies."

Labor's defeated amendment recalled that Mr. Heath's government had failed to correct the long-term problems of industry and had contributed to a collapse of confidence. It called for a re-examination of "the workings of a mixed economy" to put things right.

After the voting, Mr. Heath asked Mr. Wilson if he would acknowledge the will of Parliament and abandon Labor's "thoroughly damaging program of nationalization and state control."

Mr. Wilson said the government will not abandon its program, but it would consider the implications of the defeats.

The prime minister added: "This raises very important political and constitutional questions. We shall consider all these implications and in due course our decision will be made known."

The government's floor manager in the Commons, Robert Mellish, told newsmen: "This Parliament is no longer feasible. This is a clear indication to the country that a minority government cannot proceed in the name of the nation for very much longer."

The elections, he added, must now understand why there should be another ballot.

A Gallup poll earlier in the day gave Labor a popularity lead of 8 1/2 percent over the Conservatives—down five points since last month but big enough, if projected nationally, to give Mr. Wilson an 80 seat margin.

After 10-Day Crisis

Italian Government Tackles Sweeping Austerity Program

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 20 (NYT).—Premier Mariano Rumor and his ministers today started tackling Italy's pressing financial problems after a 10-day government crisis that many critics term a waste of time and energy.

The premier formally reported to President Giovanni Leone this afternoon that the government,

which had resigned June 10, was functioning normally again.

An accord on an austerity program to stave off national insolvency, reached by the four parties in the government coalition after laborious talks late last night, has resuscitated what looked like a moribund cabinet.

"It is possible now to agree why there was a crisis 10 days ago?" Le Stampa of Turin asked in an editorial. "Wasn't that a flight from responsibility?"

Charges of indecisiveness and inefficiency were also leveled at the administration and the political establishment by the four newspapers and by politicians.

A Social Democrat in the Chamber of Deputies, Michele D'Agostino, said that Italy was going through a "crisis of fatigue and acquiescence," and needed new leadership.

The patched-up government has not yet officially announced any details of the austerity plan on which the four parties in the coalition have agreed.

However, sources within these parties—the premier's Christian Democrats, the Socialists, the Republicans—have already supplied sufficient elements to permit the public to guess what is in store.

Motorists will be hit particularly hard. Within a matter of days, the price of gasoline will again go up—from 1,943 lire (\$1.60) a gallon of premium grade fuel to 1,306 (\$1.35). Furthermore, each car owner will have to pay a special once-off supplement of between 10,500 and 21,300 lire (\$16 and \$43) in addition to the already heavy regular auto taxes.

The new fiscal burdens on the motorists are aimed at reducing Italy's oil imports. The automobile has been made a major target of the new austerity drive also because tax dodging is hard (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Problems Arise as Portugal Moves to Get Out of Africa

By Henry Kamm

LUSAKA, Zambia, (NYT).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares of Portugal is regarded by the liberation movements of Mozambique and Angola as the best friend they have in the Lisbon government.

Before leaving Lusaka June 6 for the opening two-day round of talks with the Mozambique liberation front (Frelimo), he said he considered "peace and liquidation of colonialism" the main goals of both Portugal and the independence movements.

Embraces and handshakes marked his encounters with Soraia Machel, the president of Frelimo, and Mr. Soares said the relations between the two were spontaneous, not political window dressing.

Nonetheless, the Portuguese delegation left Lusaka disappointed, in sharp contrast to the Frelimo leaders, who returned to their headquarters in Tanzania in a victorious mood.

Mr. Soares, willing to concede the liquidation of colonialism, had called to get from Frelimo the ease-fire he had hoped for. The rebels, for their part, apparently felt victory too near at hand to yield in their demand that independence and an end to the fighting come in a timetable decided by them.

The meeting illustrated how difficult Portugal's withdrawal from its two vast African possessions will be after nearly five centuries of colonialism. And getting out of Mozambique should be easy compared with the much more complex problem of the future of Angola, in the opinion of most observers questioned in the course of a five-week visit to Portuguese Africa.

In Mozambique, Frelimo has clearly achieved the position of the only credible contender to represent the eight million Africans.

But in Angola, two major liberation movements are in the field, fighting the Portuguese Army no more determinedly than they fight each other. One is the National Front for the Liberation of Angola, based in Zaire and led by Holden Roberto. The other is the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, based in the Congo Republic and led by Agostino Neto.

Portugal cannot sit down to negotiate with one set of nationalist leaders, as it can with Frelimo, with reasonable assurance that an agreement can be carried out. The negotiations will have to be either triangular or in two phases, with the guerrilla move-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Some Russians Said to Feel Summit Planning Is Dragging

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, June 20 (NYT).—With President Nixon due to arrive for his third summit meeting with Leonid Brezhnev in a week, there is an uneasy feeling in some Soviet quarters that the preparations for the summit have not progressed far enough.

Soviet sources have observed privately that, in comparison with the last two Nixon-Brezhnev meetings, negotiations now are dragging down to the last few days and it is uncertain whether a number of the planned agreements will be achieved.

"In 1972, (Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger had been here, and a month ahead of time we knew pretty well what would happen, but this time it is still not clear even now," a source reported.

Both sides are predicting a general 10-year trade agreement, much like those which Moscow has with Britain, France, West Germany and other trade partners. Such agreements set out general principles and guidelines for trade but do not provide for specific deals.

They are also both anticipating that negotiators and the leaders themselves will conclude some agreement in principle for a ban on underground nuclear tests above a certain threshold of explosive power, although talks are understood still to be under way on that issue.

The more complicated area of strategic arms control is said by both sides to be some way from

even a general agreement in principle.

Earlier this week, Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said that the American government had not finished formulating its own position, although he held out some hope for striking a deal to limit the numbers of multi-headed intercontinental rockets to be deployed on both sides.

Other lesser agreements in the areas of shipping or energy cooperation, evidently on magnetohydrodynamics, or the gasification of coal, were also said to be still up in the air.

One result, as Soviet sources observed, is that the Soviet press build-up for the summit meeting has been much more modest than in 1972.

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U.S. Firm Gets Soviet Contract To Build \$200-Million Plant

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today signed a \$200-million contract with a division of General Tire & Rubber Co. for the construction of four huge ammonia plants—the biggest single Soviet order ever given to a U.S. company.

According to officials of the U.S. firm—Chemical Construction Corp. (Chemico)—the completed ammonia complex will be the largest of its kind in the world, with a yearly production of 1.8 million tons.

The Soviet purchase is expected to be financed with funds from a \$380-million credit authorized last month by the Export-Import Bank, half of it provided by private U.S. banks.

American sources said that while the contract had been under negotiation for some time, its speedy completion now was

undoubtedly part of a Soviet effort to establish a congenial atmosphere for next week's summit talks between President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

"It is reasonable to assume that both we and the Soviets are interested in making deals that coincide with the summit," said one knowledgeable U.S. diplomat.

There has been considerable disparaging discussion in the Soviet press in recent days about those U.S. "pessimists" who believe the upcoming summit talks will produce little of substance. From the Soviet standpoint, the Chemico contract demonstrates

at a moment of maximum attention on Soviet-American relations the benefits of détente, at least to U.S. businessmen.

Today's signing ceremony was (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

To Reduced Bribery Charge

Jacobsen Is Said to Agree to Plea

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Texas lawyer Jake Jacobsen worked out a tentative agreement to plead guilty to a charge of bribery in the Watergate case and to testify against former Treasury Secretary J. Edgar Hoover, according to sources.

en. Goodpaster
regrets Use of
Laws by Athens

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—Gen. Andrew Goodpaster, senior aide to President Richard Nixon, said today he was disturbed by an interview he gave last week in which he was quoted as saying that the use of the law by the Greek government to arrest and detain political opponents was "unacceptable."

and a separate, unrelated Texas indictment in a savings-and-loan investigation, the sources said. Mr. Jacobsen faced a possible maximum punishment of up to 40 years and \$80,000 in fines if convicted on all counts.

Mr. Jacobsen once testified that he offered Mr. Connally a \$10,000 payment from his client, Associated Milk Producers, Inc., but that Mr. Connally refused it.

Sources said Mr. Jacobsen is now prepared to testify that Mr. Connally took the money for helping the dairy-farmer cooperative with government problems and later tried to cover up the transaction after federal investigators began looking into the affair.

Mr. Connally has consistently denied taking the money and says Mr. Jacobsen offered it to him not as a bribe but as a fund from which he could make political gifts to candidates.

According to informed sources, Mr. Jacobsen's lawyer, Charles McNeil, tentatively agreed to the bribery-charge deal more than two weeks ago.

Mr. Jacobsen had been seeking to have all charges against him reduced to misdemeanors, which would have greatly improved his chances of keeping his license to practice law. Conviction of a felony almost always leads to disbarment.

felony count under the federal bribe statute, because he felt it was the best deal he could arrange.

Mr. Jacobsen, meanwhile, was reported to be concerned about his wife, said by sources close to him to be ailing and in need of constant attention.

Currently, Mr. Jacobsen faces a seven-count felony indictment in connection with alleged misuse of funds belonging to a savings-and-loan institution in San Angelo, Texas. The charges include conspiracy, perjury and misapplication of funds. The maximum punishment would be 35 years in jail and a \$70,000 fine if convicted on all counts.

Perjury Charge

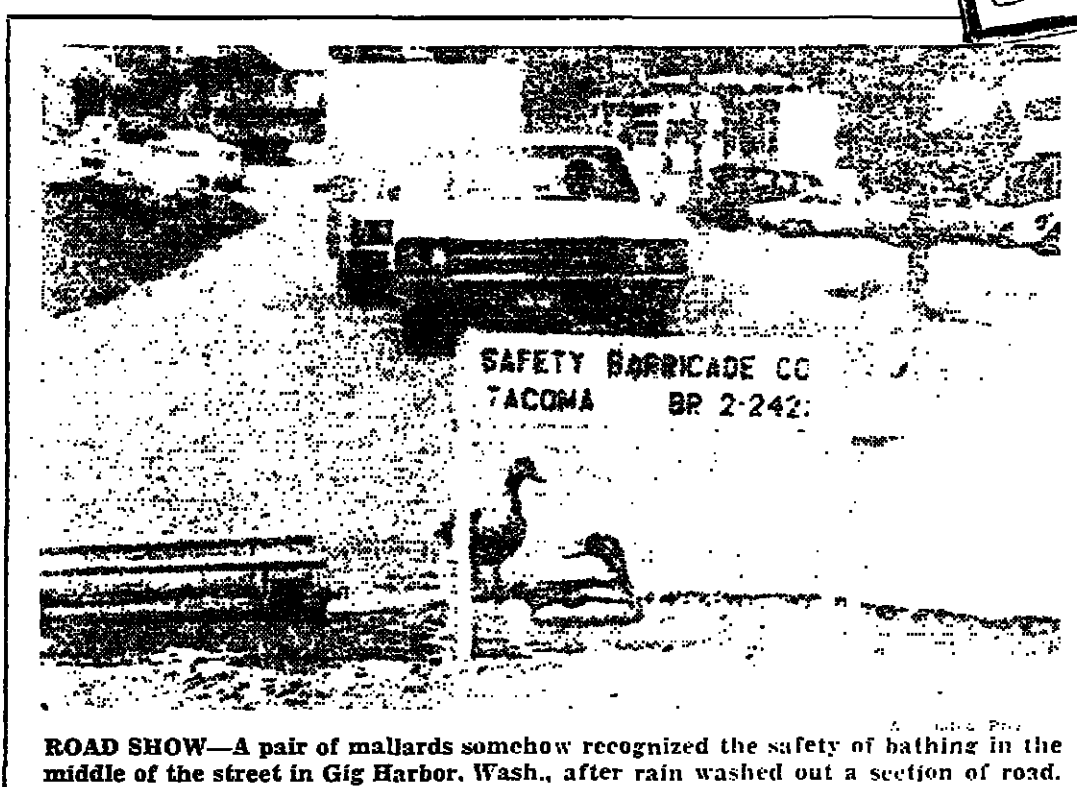
In addition, Mr. Jacobsen faces possible indictment on a perjury charge related to the Connally money. A federal judge threw out the first perjury indictment because of a technical defect. Conviction of perjury would carry a maximum penalty of five years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

The perjury indictment charged that Mr. Jacobsen had when he swore that the \$10,000 he offered Mr. Connally had stayed in a bank vault, untouched for a 1 1/2 years until inventoried by an FBI agent last November.

Actually, serial numbers on the bills showed that many of them were not in circulation at the time Mr. Jacobsen testified that he has received them, according to an unpublished staff report of the Watergate committee.

The committee staff said these serial numbers constituted conclusive proof that Mr. Jacobsen had lied.

Mr. Jacobsen now is prepared to testify that Mr. Connally received two \$5,000 payments, one of them after helping the milk producers get an increase in federal milk price supports in 1971 and the other after helping with another administration matter, the sources said.



ROAD SHOW—A pair of mallards somehow recognized the safety of bathing in the middle of the street in Gig Harbor, Wash., after rain washed out a section of road.

Confidentiality Cited in U.S.

2 Lawyers Admit Keeping Murders Secret

LAKE PLACENT, N.Y., June 20 (NYT).—Two lawyers for a man on trial here for murder did not disclose for six months that they had seen the bodies of two other persons killed by their client because, they said, they were bound by the confidentiality of a lawyer-client relationship.

The court-appointed attorneys said yesterday that their client told them where to find the bodies of two missing women. They photographed the bodies, they said, but did not report the discoveries to authorities searching for the murder victims.

The lawyers also said that they had kept their discovery from the father of one of the women, who had visited them in quest of information about the disappearance of his 20-year-old daughter.

My Lawyers' Oath

"The information was so privileged—I was bound by my lawyers' oath to keep it confidential after I found the bodies," said Francis Belge, one of the lawyers representing Robert Garrow, a 38-year-old Syracuse mechanic for a bakery, is accused of fatally stabbing Philip Dombrowski, an 18-year-old Schenectady student who was camping in the Adirondacks last July.

From what his lawyers said at a news conference yesterday, as well as from what Garrow has said in court, the defendant may be connected to at least four murders.

Mr. Belge and his associate on the case, Frank Armani, indicated that they were released from their obligation of secrecy by Garrow's own testimony Tuesday in Essex County Court. At that

time, the defendant implicated himself in three killings in addition to the murder of Mr. Dombrowski.

The police chief of Syracuse, where the women's bodies were ultimately found, said he would ask the Onondaga district attorney to bring obstruction-of-justice charges against the lawyers. The prosecutor could not be reached for comment.

According to a number of legal authorities in New York City, the issue of what a lawyer should do when apprised by his client of criminal action is a gray area. According to Mr. Belge, Garrow told him of raping and killing a woman in an abandoned mine

shaft near Mineville, N.Y. The lawyer said this information was provided by Garrow a few weeks after the suspect was wounded and captured last Aug. 2, following a manhunt involving 200 state troopers and others.

About three weeks later, Mr. Belge said, he discovered the body of Susan Pett, a 20-year-old woman from Skokie, Ill. She had been missing since July 22, when the body of her camping companion, Daniel Porter, a Harvard student, was found near Westerlo, N.Y.

"We passed the short 10 miles before I found it with a flashlight at night," Mr. Belge said. "Frank lowered me into the shaft by my feet and I took pictures."

The finding of Miss Pett's body was reported to the state police four months later by two children who had been playing in the mine.

Meanwhile, Mr. Belge said, Miss Pett's father visited him because Garrow had been unofficially linked to killings in the area.

"I spent many, many sleepless nights over my inability to reveal the information, especially after Mr. Pett came in from Chicago and talked to me," Mr. Belge said.

The lawyer found the second body at the end of September. He said that, while Garrow provided a rough diagram locating Miss Pett's body, in the second instance he gave only a general description of an area in Syracuse near Syracuse University.

There, in Oakwood Cemetery, Mr. Belge said, he found the body of Alicia Hauck, a 16-year-old high school girl who disappeared from her home in Syracuse nearly two months earlier on July 11.

Miss Hauck's body was ultimately found and reported Dec. 1. In the intervening months, her father, the owner of a bowling alley in Syracuse, and the police were treating the case as that of a runaway and were advertising pleas for the girl to come home.

"We both, knowing how the parents must feel, wanted to advise them where the bodies were," Mr. Belge said. "But since it was a privileged communication, we could not reveal any information that was given to us in confidence."

Discussing the weight of the confidence honored until yesterday, Mr. Armani said: "Death is difficult enough to accept, but worrying and wondering, it'll drive you insane."

Expert Gives Men
Edge on Muscles

PITTSBURGH, June 20 (UPI).—An expert in ergonomics—the study of work capacity of muscles—said that women are physically less capable than men of handling some industrial jobs.

Steven Snook, project director in ergonomics for Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. of Hopkinton, Mass., said studies of maximum weights and workloads acceptable to factory workers showed "statistically significant differences between men and women in their ability to perform manual handling tasks."

He said men outperformed women in most tests and that "housewives were able to handle significantly less weight and workload" than either male or female industrial workers. His remarks came in an address to the American Society of Safety Engineers.

Calif. Friend of Nixon
Wins Jail-Term Stay

SAN DIEGO, June 20 (AP).—Financier Arnold Smith won a last-minute delay Tuesday of a contempt-of-court jail sentence.

The sentence had been scheduled to begin yesterday five hours after the 4th District State Court of Appeal granted a temporary stay pending determination of a petition. Mr. Smith, 75, a long-time friend and financial backer of President Nixon, was sentenced to jail last Thursday for an indefinite term for refusing to answer questions in the trial of Robert Dargatzis, charged with attempting extortion of Mr. Smith. He had invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination.

More Smoking in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—Americans will smoke a record 30 billion packs of cigarettes in the year ending June 30, up 1.1 billion packs from the previous year, according to Agriculture Department estimates.

Center of Pentagon Debate

'Fratricide' Effect Is Found
To Limit Multiple Warheads

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT).—The Air Force has concluded that the effectiveness of multiple nuclear warheads in attacking enemy missile silos may be limited by an explosion phenomenon not previously known or fully understood.

In this phenomenon, known as "fratricide," one nuclear warhead destroys another with its explosion. Experts say this would occur when warheads are attacking targets that are relatively close to each other, such as a field of missile silos.

As a result, according to high-ranking officials, the Air Force has concluded that it would be technically unfeasible for the Soviet Union to mount an overwhelming first strike against the Minuteman missile force of the United States.

The fratricide problem, it was suggested, would also limit the ability of the United States to acquire a first-strike capability against Soviet land-based missiles. In some ways, the problem would appear to be even greater for the United States, because its warheads are smaller and the Soviet Union has more missiles.

Defense Department officials suggested, however, that the limitations imposed by the fratricide effects could be overcome by improving accuracy, permitting the use of only one multiple warhead against a missile site.

The conclusions of the month-long study have figured in a growing policy debate over whether a new generation of Soviet missiles armed with multiple independently targetable warheads, known as MIRVs, poses a threat to the survival of the Minuteman force.

Defense Secretary James Schlesinger has suggested that the large new Soviet missiles, when armed with accurate multiple warheads, could destroy a substantial number of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles in their silos.

As a hedge against such a first-strike capability, Mr. Schlesinger has proposed that the United States begin developing more accurate and more powerful missiles capable of attacking Soviet missiles in their silos.

This proposal has been endorsed by the Senate over the objection that it represented a

dangerous, destabilizing change in the long-held strategic doctrine of deterrence through a retaliatory capability.

Again because of the future threat that Mr. Schlesinger sees, he is arguing that the United States must insist upon limitations in the deployment of the large, new Soviet missiles as a condition for a strategic arms agreement that would control offensive weapons.

With President Nixon preparing to leave next week for a meeting in Moscow that will include negotiations on arms control, it appears that Mr. Schlesinger's argument has prevailed.

U.S. Postpones
Ending of Study
On Taste, Smell

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—The government has given a reprieve to the world's only program specializing in the treatment of people who have lost their sense of taste and smell.

Dr. Charles Edwards, the assistant secretary for health in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said yesterday that he has asked for a full scientific review of the controversial program, which was due to be closed at the end of the month for economy reasons.

Closing the program, which is part of research being carried out at the National Institutes of Health, would leave 2,000 patients with no other doctor to turn to.

It will also end studies that appear to be on the verge of discovering the basic biochemical mechanism of taste, something that never has been clearly understood before, said Dr. Robert Henkin, who is conducting the research at the National Heart and Lung Institute.

Dr. Edwards said that he wants the scientific review to determine if Dr. Henkin's taste studies are truly leading to some basic understandings, and, therefore, worth carrying on. The taste research and clinic will continue while the study is going on, Dr. Edwards said.

Banker's Real Importance Seen

Probes Spotlight Nixon-Rebozo Relations

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—From the time that President Nixon took office in 1969, Charles (Bebe) Rebozo has been popularly viewed as his closest friend, an apolitical "man of the street" with whom the President could relax and confide during weekend visits to Escala, Fla., can retreat from White House pressures.

Mr. Rebozo shares the press and public spotlight. He has been interviewed last year, in a series of interviews, in which he has given his own version of the common man's impression.

At a year-long investigation by Senate Watergate Committee of the activities of the Rebozo family, a Florida man has slowly chipped away at the facade, revealing a man whose importance to the President goes beyond that of an occasional host or dinner companion.

Mr. Rebozo's work is nearly finished, but the special Watergate prosecutor will soon begin a final grand jury investigation of possible violations by the Rebozo family of federal income tax and campaign finance laws in his handling of at least \$100 million in "contributions" to Mr. Nixon's 1972 re-election campaign.

Probe Complicated

The Senate panel's investigation of Mr. Rebozo and his associates with Mr. Nixon has been complicated by a tangled web of real and political relationships reaching back to the early days of the Nixon administration.

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Charles (Bebe) Rebozo

House staff part of a \$100,000 "campaign contribution" he received from an agent of Howard Hughes, the industrialist.

Mr. Rebozo has indicated that he left the Hughes payment untouched for three years in a safe deposit box in the vault of the Key Biscayne Bank and Trust Co., which he heads. He told no one of the money before the 1972 election, he has said, except Mrs. Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary. Miss Woods has said that she faithfully kept the secret.

It was only after Mr. Nixon won re-election, Mr. Rebozo has said, that he decided the time had come to "acquaint" the

President with the \$100,000 contribution.

Last June, Mr. Rebozo maintained, he returned the \$100,000 bill—plus an extra \$100 bill unaccountably mixed in with the others—to an associate of Chester Davis, a lawyer for Mr. Hughes.

He held onto the funds since 1970, he explained, after deciding that to turn the money over to the Nixon campaign might prove a political embarrassment because of a growing public rift between Mr. Hughes and Robert Maheu, the former head of the billionaire's Nevada operations.

'Totally Honest'

At a news conference in October, the President endorsed Mr. Rebozo's circumvention and also his version of what had happened to the money, asserting that his friend was a "totally honest man" who had turned back the cash "in exactly the same form" that he received it.

What makes the Senate inquiry significant, and promises to give impetus to the special prosecutor's investigation, is the conflicting statements by others who were involved in or who claim knowledge of Mr. Rebozo's handling of money in the President's behalf.

Kalmbach, for instance, has reportedly recalled a 1973 conversation in which Mr. Rebozo told him of a "problem" created by his having given or lent some of the \$100,000 from Mr. Hughes to the President's brothers, Donald and Edward Nixon, to Ed Woods himself and to "others" still unnamed.

Mr. DeBakey is a pioneer in heart surgery, leader of research at the Texas Medical Center and president of Baylor College of Medicine. He recently was named an honorary member of the Soviet Academy of Medicine.

In an interview in his small office at Methodist Hospital here, he said the Russians want medical cooperation with the United States "primarily because they think through cooperation they can improve their own medical treatment."

Quality Varies

"In some areas they're quite sophisticated and do very good work," he said. "In other areas they are less advanced than we are."

In his own field of heart surgery, Dr. DeBakey said, the Russians are making a major effort.

"They have people who have come here and trained with us," he said, indicating his own career, one of the world's top heart-surgery training grounds.

"They are establishing centers that provide the best quality of heart-disease treatment and control. Some of their buildings are older buildings, but they are building new ones—very modern hospitals."

Want Best Equipment

"They are attempting to put into them the best possible equipment they can get. That's one reason they want to work with us—because they appreciate the good equipment we have."

Asked to compare the accessibility of medical care for the average citizen in Russia and the United States, Dr. DeBakey said, "Well, I think care is more accessible [in Russia] in the sense that the whole population has access to it."

"It's accessible to everybody. In other words, they don't discriminate on the basis of finance in any way."

Dr. DeBakey
Lauds Soviet
Medical Level

HOUSTON, Texas, June 20 (AP).—An American heart surgeon long familiar with Soviet medicine says Russia lags behind the United States in the quality of medical practice but does a better job taking care of the average citizen.

Dr. Michael DeBakey, who recently returned from one of many visits to the Soviet Union made since 1958, also says that Russians he encountered on his latest trip regard President Nixon as a man of peace.

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McCorc Accuses Nixon

BOSTON, June 20 (UPI).—Convicted Watergate burglar James McCord said today that he believes that Mr. Nixon was involved in the scandal and that Mr. Nixon will be impeached.

"I think what's happened is that a Pandora's box has been opened up and there are so many things in so many areas, in which the President's involvement is there," he said.

McCord, a former agent of the FBI and the CIA, told a news conference: "I believe he [Mr. Nixon] both set it [Watergate] in motion—which is authorization—and he set it in motion by a nod of his head, by approval of it, and that is authorization to the men who worked under him."

Jaworski Cites 'Vast' Evidence
Used by Jury in Naming Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI).—Special prosecutor Leon Jaworski said today that President Nixon was named an indicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up based on a "vast amount" of evidence gained from White House tapes and testimony of witnesses.

Mr. Jaworski, in papers filed with the Supreme Court, countered arguments by White House lawyer James St. Clair that the grand jury named Mr. Nixon only on the basis of a taped conversation on March 21, 1972.

"The President's present contention seems based on an attack upon the significance of one tape-recorded conversation he was ordered to produce," Mr. Jaworski said. "Of course, the grand jury's decision was not based on any particular item, and the grand jury transmitted to the House Judiciary Committee a vast amount of evidence it considered material to the President's role in Watergate."

Indictment in March

Mr. Nixon was named an indicted co-conspirator by a grand jury in March that indicted seven of his former aides in the Watergate cover-up.

Mr. Jaworski made the comments in a brief opposing Mr. St. Clair's attempt to obtain all grand jury material relating to Mr. Nixon's role in the cover-up.

Mr. St. Clair's motion is part of the forthcoming Supreme Court battle over whether Mr. Jaworski's subpoenas of further White House tapes can be enforced.

"That decision [to name Mr. Nixon a conspirator] was reached by a randomly selected panel of citizens regularly impeached

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Electrolux in Offer for U.S. Firm

Sweden's Electrolux has formally made its previously announced tender offer for all 2,040,342 outstanding shares of National Union Electric Corp. at \$28 a share. Electrolux reserves the right to withdraw its offer if less than 1,060,000 shares are tendered. The offer expires on June 28 unless extended. Both firms produce home appliances. National Union officials say they support the Swedish company's bid. Electrolux notes it is not affiliated with and should not be confused with the Electrolux division of Consolidated Foods Corp.

Cerro to Get Tender Offer

GL Corp., of Chicago, a private company, intends to make a cash tender offer to buy 1.5 million shares of the common stock of Cerro Corp. at \$19 a share. The offer will be subject to a condition that a minimum of 500,000 shares are tendered, and will expire July 16 unless extended. GL says Cerro has not taken a position with respect to the tender offer.

Hoffmann-La Roche Turnover Rises

Turnover of Swiss-based Hoffmann-La Roche in the first five months of 1974 showed a satisfactory rise compared with the same year-ago period. Chairman Adolf Jaun told the annual meeting the turnover increase in pharmaceutical specialties this year was again below the average of other business sectors, as was the case last year, but he gave no figures. Mr. Jaun said the

lower gain in specialties partly reflected the fact that prices for these products are blocked or at least controlled in most countries. Turnover in the fine chemicals and aromatics sectors, however, rose considerably, and the management believes the current year will bring good results.

U.S. Mutual Funds Sales Top Cash-Ins

Sales of mutual fund shares in May increased to \$322.9 million from \$282.1 million in April, the Investment Company Institute reports. The May sales figure was partly due to an increase in net sales of money market funds from \$28.2 million in April to \$77.7 million in May. The industry had net redemptions of \$64.7 million in April and \$161.3 million a year ago.

U.S. Brokers Weigh Merger

Shields & Co. and Model, Roland & Co. are expected to announce in a few days a merger of the two specialty securities firms, sources close to the negotiations disclosed. The projected combination would be the latest in a series of brokerage house alliances designed to strengthen firms as they enter an era fraught with such uncertainties as the onset of negotiated brokerage rules. The new company, which would be known as Shields, Model, Roland & Co., would unite two houses that have been running at modest losses this year. Shields' specialty is the execution of large block transactions for financial institutions. Model, Roland, with a heavy European orientation, includes in its specialties research and brokerage both for domestic and foreign institutional clients.

Says It Expects Substantial Loss in Year

Franklin N.Y. Lost \$40 Million in Quarter

NEW YORK, June 20 (Reuters).—Franklin National Corp., parent of the troubled Franklin National Bank, said today it sustained a loss of \$40.4 million in the first quarter and expects to suffer a substantial loss for the year as a whole.

The company said its statement is subject to changes resulting from its continuing investigation into the affairs of its bank subsidiary.

Franklin's statement is a revision of figures issued on April 18. At that time Franklin said it had net income of \$79,000 in the quarter, compared with \$3.1 million in the same period of 1973.

The revision was made principally to reflect previously announced foreign exchange losses by the bank, Franklin said.

In addition, Franklin reported that the bank's foreign exchange trading resulted in a loss of \$19.1 million since March 31.

Franklin added that the bank had also sustained operating losses, exclusive of losses due to foreign exchange trading, of \$2 million in April and, based on preliminary figures, of \$1.1 million in May.

As a result, Franklin said that based on the unaudited figures it is estimated it will incur a substantial consolidated loss for the second quarter and the year as a whole.

Franklin chairman Harold Gleason, who later today announced his resignation, said there have been daily contacts with the office of the Comptroller of the Currency and "nothing in our daily contacts... has suggested any change in his view of the bank's solvency. Nor in our view is there any question as to the bank's solvency."

Mr. Gleason said that "in addition, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York is continuing credit extension to the bank, upon acceptable collateral."

Mr. Gleason said the difference between the foreign exchange losses reported today and the total of \$39 million reported on May 12 resulted from the discovery of additional unrecorded contracts, including London branch operations not included earlier and other normal foreign exchange transactions after May 12.

Later Mr. Gleason said he had resigned as chairman, chief executive officer and president of the bank and its parent.

He said the boards of both companies, at his recommendation, elected Joseph Barr to succeed him in these positions.

Mr. Barr was formerly chairman and chief executive officer of American Security & Trust Co. in Washington, D.C. and before that was secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Gleason will continue to serve the bank and the corporation as executive vice-chairman and a director, at the request of the boards.

Mr. Gleason said in a statement: "The large losses announced earlier today by the corporation were primarily caused by actions which were taken without my knowledge and without my authorization. In most cases they were deliberately kept from my knowledge."

"However, the fact remains that I was the chief executive officer when they took place. There is an old saying that 'the buck stops at the top' and I believe that to be true. I decided this some weeks ago when these matters first became known to me and I felt I must accept the responsibility of my position."

Chemico president Thomas G. G. said in a statement that all equipment for the four plants will be purchased in the United States—a requirement under Export Bank rules. Source material for the ammonia plants will be natural gas from the Orenburg gas field.

Chemico constructed the Soviet Union's first ammonia plants in 1932 and 1933.

U.S. Firm Gets Soviet Contract To Build \$200-Million Plant

(Continued from Page 1)

a champagne affair held in a paneled hall of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Among those on hand were senior Soviet trade officials, U.S. Ambassador Walter Stoessel and Armand Hammer, the founder and chief executive officer of Occidental Petroleum.

In April 1973, Mr. Hammer signed a preliminary agreement of intentions with the Russians, but at current inflated prices thought to be worth more than twice that much—to trade chemicals and machinery for chemical fertilizers over the next 20 years.

The contract signed today is the first concrete result of that agreement. The plants to be built by Chemico (with Soviet labor) will produce ammonia that the Russians will trade to Occidental for superphosphates brought in by ship from Florida. Chemico officials said today's contract is in no way dependent on Occidental's prospects in the future.

The four Chemico plants will be built on the Volga River 400 miles east of Moscow at Togliatti, near Kuibyshev. Design work will begin immediately with construction to get under way in several months.

As envisioned in the agreement between the government and Occidental, there will eventually be eight ammonia plants. Bids have not yet been completed on the second four.

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W. German Oil Firm's Profit Soars 345%

Gelsenberg Report—Volume Also Rises

ESSEN, West Germany, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated post-tax profit of Gelsenberg AG rose 345 percent in 1973 to 95.7 million deutsche marks from 21.5 million DM in 1972, the oil group announced today.

Turnover rose 30 percent to 5,348 billion DM from 4,274 billion DM.

The company, which is 51 percent government-owned, said that in light of the sharply improved profit it will recommend a dividend of 5 DM a share, compared with no dividend in 1972 and a 2-DM-a-share payout in 1971.

Gelsenberg attributed the better results to its oil, gas and trading activities. A loss was posted in chemical operations.

Early this year the government acquired 48.3 percent of Gelsenberg from Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk AG, a major utility, bringing the total owned by the government to 51.3 percent.

U.K. Firm's Net Drops

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—Net profit fell to \$5.65 million in the year ended March 29 at J. Lyons & Co., a caterer and hotel owner. Profits in 1972 totalled \$7.27 million.

Turnover, however, rose to \$448 million from the previous year's \$239 million. A final dividend of 5.73 pence was declared.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. (FDIC) after sorting out the debts left by the collapse of U.S. National Bank of San Diego, determined yesterday that it would pay off some banks that lent money to the California bank, but not others.

The FDIC, acting as receiver for U.S. National, which was declared insolvent last October, said it would pay off holders of 57 letters of credit totaling more than \$45 million. But holders of

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WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board signaled bank holding companies today to go slow in expanding into nonbanking activities and aimed to strengthen their own capital positions.

The statement in its unanimous opinion of the Board's Committee on Bank Holding Companies, issued by the Federal Reserve Board, said that "the general public interest requires that bank holding companies be limited to the business of banking."

In a separate but related action, the Fed ordered down a proposed bank of Citicorp to acquire an interest along with Citicorp Corp. in a Brazilian insurance firm.

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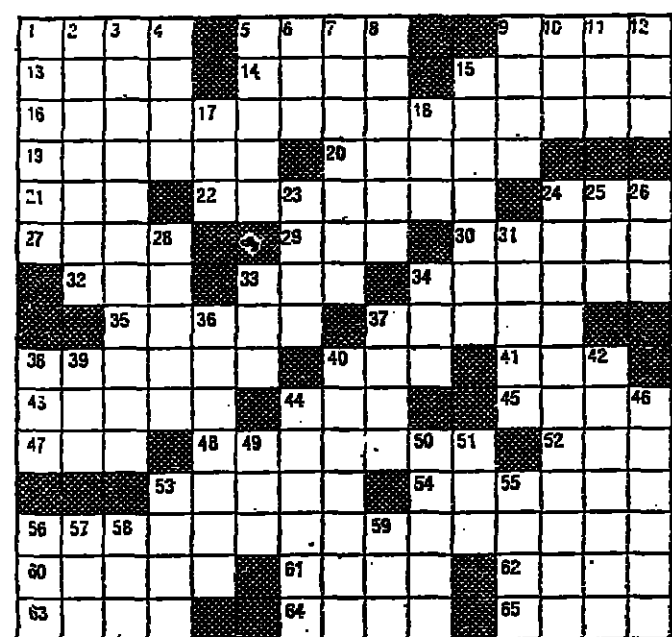
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(Continued from Back Page)

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ACROSS		43 Neighbor of Yokohama	11 Wire measure
1	Suffix for photo or hemo	44 Busy —	12 Buddy
5	Pianist Waller	45 Close	13 Railroad car
9	Item for Miss Nightingale	47 Understand	17 Genetic initials
13	African antelope	48 Gourmet- cookery	18 Eccleeses
14	Of a chemical compound	49 Ingredient	23 Diamond shape
15	Cuttlefish ink	52 Drink	24 Words for a month's start
16	Risky investment	53 "Come Back, Little —"	25 Roman 1501
19	Campus board	54 — play (easy job)	26 — out (succeed)
20	memorized	56 Risky holding	28 Gaudy
21	Adjusted the plane	60 Sections	31 See birds
21	Numerical prefix	61 Troubled king	33 Prison, for short
22	Haufen	62 Pintail duck	34 — at the moon
23	Naughty child	63 Arabian's very	36 Gushes: Var.
24	Bayh and Ervin: Abbr.	64 Canal	37 Celt
25	Hesitant sounds	65 Skillfully	38 Libt. etc.
30	Australian tree		39 Tool
32	Morse-code sound	DOWN	40 One who holds things up
33	Dance step	1 Obeyes the green light	42 Biblical explorer of Canaan
34	Irving or West	2 Rose high	44 Prate
35	Kind of politics or house	3 Risky purchase	46 Boy's name
37	Decorated, as with parsley	4 Mah-jongg piece	49 Pronoun
38	Query after a nose finish	5 Truths	50 Iron pigment
40	Part of a month	6 Doctors' org.	51 Article
41	Heart, test: Abbr.	7 Snickers	53 Noncoms
		8 Searches high and low	55 "— deal!"
		9 Obscene	56 Germane
		10 Mimic	57 Sailor
			58 Wrath
			59 Pacific fish



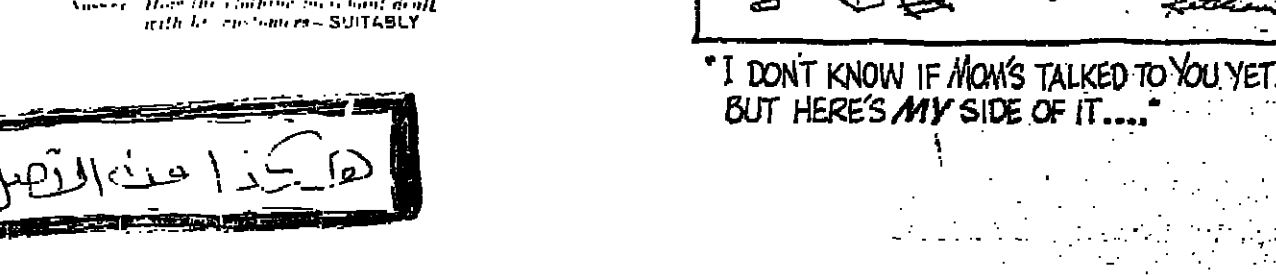
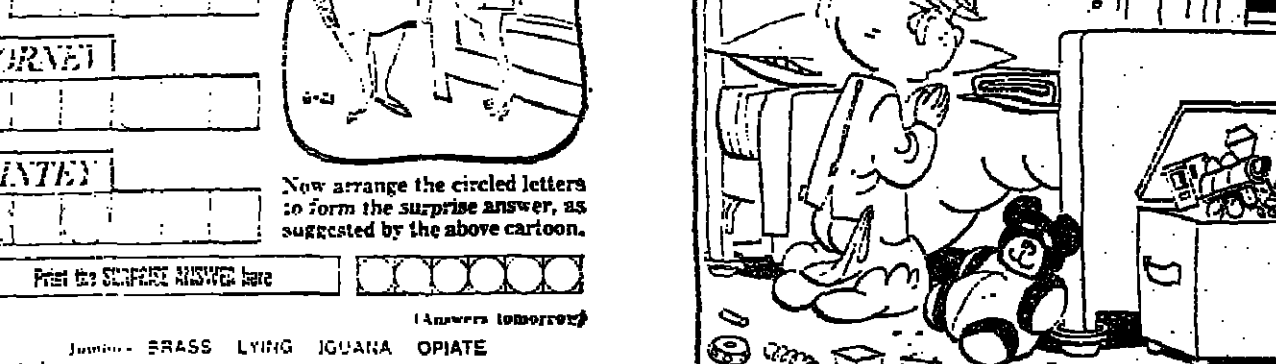
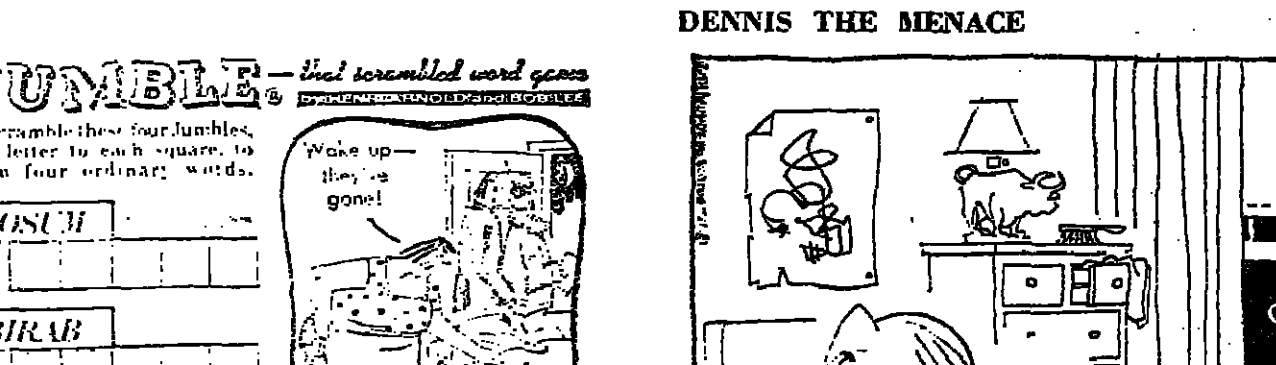
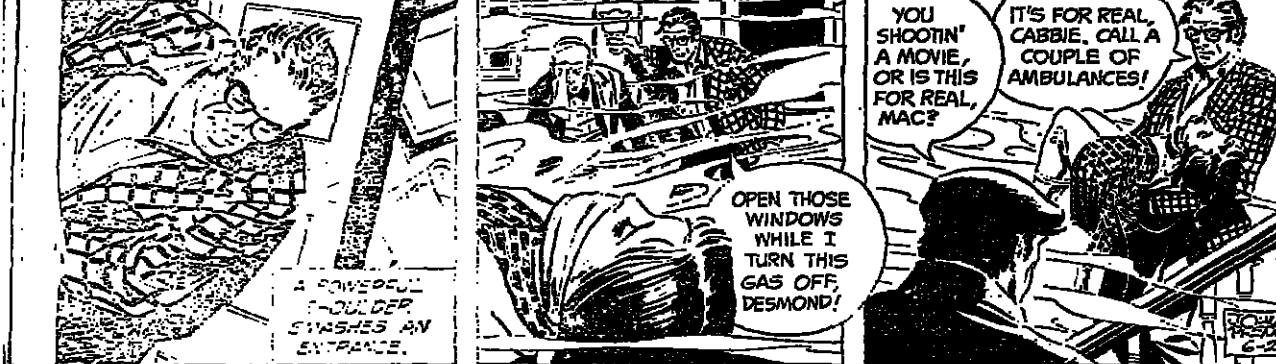
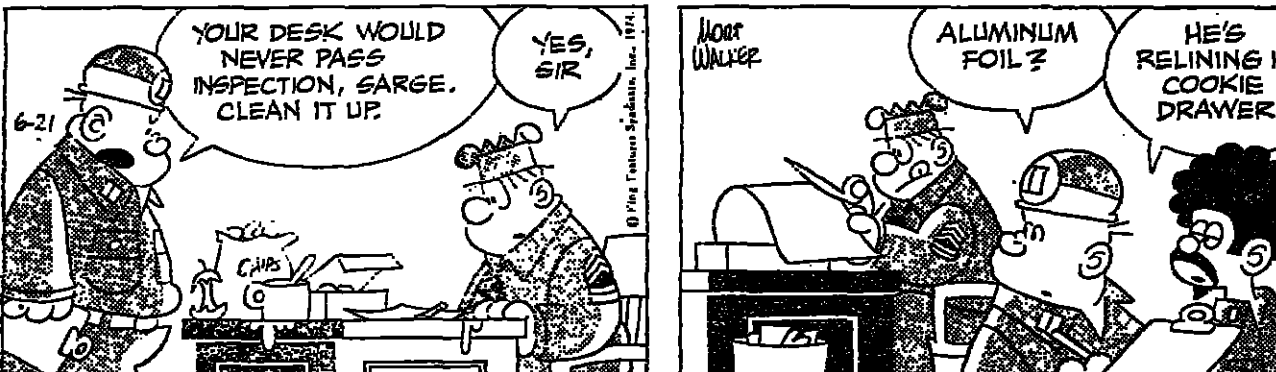
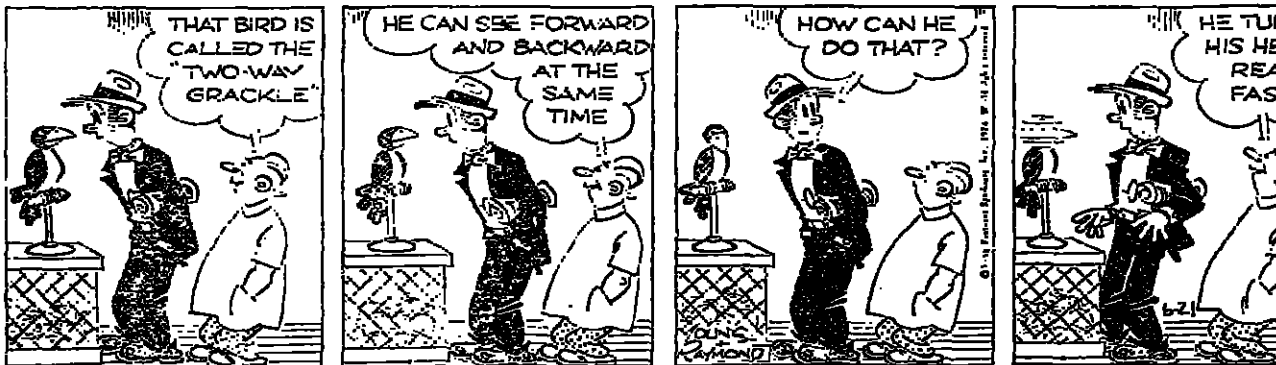
C		F	
ALGAREVE	--	---	---
ALSTERDAAM	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	20	68	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Cloudy
BARSAZ	25	77	Cloudy
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy
BERLIN	17	63	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CADIZ	24	74	Pair
CASABLANCA	23	83	Cloudy
CHOPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy
CHONG CHING	25	77	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
DUNDEE	20	68	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	20	68	Cloudy
EL ALCAZAR	27	81	Cloudy
FANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Pair
HELSINKI	25	77	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	76	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	22	72	Cloudy
LIEBORN	24	75	Pair
LONDON	21	70	Pair
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Pair
MADRID	29	84	Cloudy
MILAN	26	78	Cloudy
MOSCOW	24	75	Cloudy
MUNICH	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK	27	80	Cloudy
NIJMEGEN	23	76	Pair
OSLO	22	72	Cloudy
PARIS	22	72	Cloudy
PRAGUE	21	69	Cloudy
ROME	23	77	Cloudy
SOFIA	27	10	Storm
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Cloudy
TEHRAN	33	91	Sunny
TEL AVIV	26	83	Pair
TOKYO	27	82	Cloudy
VENICE	24	75	Pair
VIENNA	21	70	Cloudy
WARSAW	14	57	Showy
WASHINGTON	27	80	Cloudy
ZURICH	18	66	Cloudy

(Yesterday's Forecast: U. S. Cities at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

for the I.R.T. (40%—50%);		(w) Swiss		\$7.11	
(c) Alexander Fund Inv. Fund					
(d) AMINORON BANQUE S.A.:					
(1) (c) Globalv.	SP\$55.00				
(2) (c) Apollo (Temps) Inc. p.p.	SP\$55.00				
(3) (c) Apollo (Temps) Inc. p.p.	SP\$55.00				
(4) (c) Alstair, Trust	\$2.36				
(5) (c) Austral. Selection Fund	\$4.65				
(e) AUSTRALIAN INV. MGMT. CORP.:					
(1) (c) Fund of Australia	Aus \$2.85				
(2) (c) F.P.O. Bond Fund	Aus \$5.25				
(3) (c) Inc. Ltd.	Aus \$5.25				
(f) SARR, Julius & Co.:					
(1) (c) Beerbond	SP\$55.00				
(2) (c) Combustion	SP\$55.00				
(3) (c) Grobar	SP\$55.00				
(4) (c) Grobar	SP\$55.00				
(5) (c) Broad & Wall Fd. Inc.	\$40.49				
(6) (c) Brownfield	\$11.98				
(7) (c) Gas. & Energy Fd.	\$11.98				
(8) (c) Gas. & Energy Fd.	\$5.08				
(g) CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:					
(1) (c) Capital Int'l.	\$11.94				
(2) (c) Capital Int'l.	\$6.32				
(3) (c) Capital Reinforce	DP\$96				
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(5) (c) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	\$114.88				
(6) (c) Convert. Bond & Corp.	\$2.94				
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BOOKS

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Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

OWNING the new Encyclopaedia Britannica is rather like having money in the bank. Though the interest rate may not be as high as you might find elsewhere, it is fairly steady. For some, it is like an intellectual credit card. You can use it for so many different needs. Most of the subjects you were too lazy to go to the library and look up questions that have been on the tip of your mind for years—are at your fingertips here. And it is a browser's paradise too: You can lose yourself in its 43 million words, wandering among people, places, events, ideas, arts and sciences.

The 15th edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was long overdue. Previous editions consisted of annual revisions of re-revisions, a system that led to increasing fragmentation, overlapping of entries, and even contradiction. Though it could once have been maintained that the major part of an encyclopedia's contents were permanent—i.e. historical, biographical and geographical—the “information explosion” was currently threatening to render obsolete an increasing proportion of its material.

With something akin to religious dedication, the editors of the *Britannica* decided to change the entire format for the 15th edition. To begin with, they attempted to solve the conflict between alphabetical and topical organization that has always plagued encyclopedias. Alphabetical entries, which make for ease of access, tend to break down subjects into components based not on reason, but on the initial letters of words. This, the editors felt, was destroying the unity of each subject, confronts the ordinary reader with a bewildering mass of material that he is, by definition, ill equipped to puzzle out.

In a sensible compromise, the 15th edition begins with a one-volume Propædia, a topical index that breaks down the contents of the 29 other alphabetical volumes into 10 main areas of information: Matter and Energy; the Earth; Life on Earth; Human Life, Human Society; Art; Technology; the Universe; the History of Mankind; the Branches of Knowledge. Opening with a short introductory essay, each section of the Propædia goes on to subdivide its subjects into systematic particulars. Alongside these subdivisions are volume and page references leading the reader to short essays in the 10-volume Micropædia: longer essays, when needed, in the 10-volume Macropædia, and subordinate treatment in related entries under different headings.

The 10-volume *Micropaedia*, subtitled "Ready Reference and Index," contains 102,000 alpha-

petual entries. It is designed for the reader who wants a quick answer of no more than a paragraph or a few hundred words. These are the volumes that we probably see the most use of. The *Macropaedia*, subtitled "Knowledge in Depth," contains 42 articles, some of them of more than book length. In a significant departure from previous custom, contributors to the encyclopedia were given outlines of the material to be covered, the ground to be covered ought to be the same, though individual tastes in such work. Some curbing of the contributors' élan might be expected to result from such a procedure, but this would seem to be the lesser of the two risks.

The range of readers to whom the 15th edition may be expected to appeal will inevitably be a subject of controversy. The editors say they have addressed themselves to the "curious, intelligent layman." The *Micromedia*, according to their press kit, "is said to be readable by junior high school students in the subject taught in junior high." The last part of that sentence anticipates the objection that certain technical subjects cannot be simplified to the point of general comprehension at any age.

The editors also warn that "no case is the encyclopaedia written to enlighten a specialist in his field." However, one of the ways for the reviewer to appreciate the work is to read in his speciality, if he has one, in order to determine whether the necessary condensation has not distorted the material. I did this in a few fields where I felt varying degrees of competence and was satisfied to find some, like Virginia Woolf, Education, and unhappy with others, like The Novel, where I was startled to read that "perhaps the glories and potentialities of American fiction are best summed up in the novels of Vladimir Nabokov," his work, as in *Invitation* and *Pale Fire* "concentrated with unparalleled intensity on the immediacies of American life in the 20th century." On the other hand, I could not repress a righteous smirk when I found "The Alexandria Quartet" by Lawrence Sanders described under Western literature as "superficially scintillating." It resembled the sociological emphasis that some Gregory Corso as much space as Theodore Roethke and Jack Keats as much as Saul Bellow and three times more than John Updike.

While I am something of a boxing fan, I wonder whether it was necessary to devote a column-sized paragraph to Jimmy Ellis, who was for a short time the undisputed champion, partly because of his size. I don't think I did not realize encyclopedias ranged quite that far. But I suppose it is precisely this inclusiveness that makes the 15th edition such an orgy of serendipity. Where else could one find material on the "Review of Reviews," not infrequent make hasty judgments that a later regretted. The qualification sought in a reviewer are a formidable smartness, panache, and a quick wit that often draw the attention of the reader to the personality of the reviewer rather than the work....

Mr. Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

BRIDGE

By Alan Trusco

Bidding screens appeared workable when tested during a three match challenge between Swiss and American teams in Geneva recently.

Fears that they might slow the play substantially proved groundless.

A player with table presence and not using screens might avoid the pit into which Bob Wolff of Dallas tumbled on the diagramed deal from the match. He held the South hand, and over East's one no-trump opening bid two diamonds. In the partnership style this showed major-suit length and asked North to pick

However, West did not choose to look for a penalty and simply raised to three no-trump. When this came around to South, he made a disastrous, but understandable, bid. He judged that West's bid was likely to be based on possession of a long, strong minor suit, since with a balanced hand he would probably have doubled two diamonds in the hope of a penalty.

So North emerged with a bid of four spades. If his partner had held a few spades this would have worked out well—a penalty of 200 or 500 was worth conceding to save a vulnerable game. But North's actual hand was a disaster.

The diamond queen was led a ruffed by South, who led a heart queen. He succeeded in making a heart trick and a trump trick, going down a trump for a catastrophic 1,400. In the absence of screens would be hard for North to p over three no-trump without trace of emphasis or speed. South player with table preset would be aware of this, and w therefore reject the flimsy bid four spades. By removing a consideration, screens mak possible to conduct internatio events on the highest possi ethical level.

NORTH
 ♠ —
 ♥ 9
 ♦ 1987432
 ♣ 109632

WEST
 ♠ A103
 ♥ J7632
 ♦ Q10
 ♣ A87

EAST (D)
 ♠ 3776
 ♥ A8
 ♦ AK6
 ♣ KQ5

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ8542
 ♥ KQ1054
 ♦ —
 ♣ —

Both sides were vainer
 able. The bidding:
 East: 2 West: West North
 1 N.T. — 2 N.T. Pass
 Pass — ♦ Dbl. Pass
 Pass — Pass
 West led the diamond
 queen.

Royals' Busby Hurls 2d No-Hitter

One Brewer Gets on Base

MILWAUKEE, June 20 (UPI).—Steve Busby of the Kansas City Royals, rabbed as a future superstar when he came off the campus of Southern California three years ago, enhanced his "can't miss" label last night by becoming the first man in major league history to hurl a no-hitter in each of his first two seasons.

Busby, a 24-year-old right-hander who made his Detroit Tigers last April 27 in his rookie year, last night turned in a near perfect game when he stopped the Milwaukee Brewers, 2-0.

The Royals youngster had some help. Rightfielder Al Cowens preserved the no-hitter early with a one-handed running catch off a George Scott shot in the fourth inning and second baseman Cookie Rojas went to the ground to block a hard shot off the bat of Bob Hansen in the eighth, then threw him out at first.

Busby said he began thinking about the no-hitter in the fifth inning. "But I was fighting hard after that to keep my concentration," he said. "I had good stuff from the beginning."

He said he was nervous in the ninth when he faced center-fielder Bob Coluccio because Coluccio used to hit him well when they were in the minors together. But he got Coluccio on strikes for the first of his big outs in the final frame.

AMERICAN										NATIONAL									
INN	R	H	E	AB	R	H	E	AB	INN	R	H	E	AB	R	H	E	AB		
MINN	1	1	7		MINN	4	3	8	MON	4	3	8	SD	1	1	4			
BAL	6	1	9		PHIL	5	4	1	PHIL	5	4	1	PHIL	0	3	9			
CHI	1	2	2		ATL	5	4	7	ATL	5	4	7	STL	4	3	4			
CLEV	4	4	3		N.Y.	0	3	2	N.Y.	0	3	2	STL	4	4	6			
DET	2	1	5		MONT	4	2	4	MONT	4	2	4	L.A.	3	2	6			
TEX	0	2	8		CHIC	2	3	5	CHIC	2	3	5	PIT	5	4	1			

Logan's team
got the lead.

